

introducing a catalytically active substance into at least one of (i) pores of at least one of the porous setter plates and (ii) pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons.

39. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance oxidizes the gaseous hydrocarbon.

40. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance converts the gaseous hydrocarbon to a relatively lower-molecular weight hydrocarbon.

41. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced in the introducing step by spraying the at least one of the porous setter plates and porous separating layer of the porous setter plates.

42. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced in the introducing step by steeping the at least one of the porous setter plates and porous separating layer of the porous setter plates.

43. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance is a metallic-salt solution.

44. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance includes at least one of platinum, palladium and rhodium.

45. (New) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between porous setter plates, through which gaseous hydrocarbons escape from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a